

# The Weekly Museum.

Vol. VI.]

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[NUMBER 292.]

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## The UNFORTUNATE FUGITIVE.

ELIZABETH was left an orphan at the age of fourteen years, her father and mother dying within a few weeks of each other. She was entitled to a considerable fortune, and her beauty from her birth had been an object of admiration. The mental qualifications of this young lady were not less pleasing or less attracting than her personal charms. She was witty, yet modest, good natured, free from affectation, and never out of temper.

Elizabeth was born in Gloucestershire, where her family lived in high respect. An aunt, who was married, and resided in London, as soon as she heard of her misfortune fled to her assistance, and removed her from the scene of sorrow that surrounded her, and brought her to the capital.

It was many months before the grief which had impressed the heart of this amiable girl experienced any material abatement, but youth and time at last rendered it susceptible to amusement.—Her aunt, who lived in fashionable life, introduced the young mourner to variety of company, and prevailed on her to attend at places of public entertainment, where she was universally admired.

Grief is often the source of sensibility, a quality which however Elizabeth had imbibed from nature, and which had been increased by education. It was the precept of her father that to render others happy was the first duty of mankind, and productive of the greatest blessing the human mind could be acquainted with in this world, and he continually practised what he taught.

Elizabeth's aunt was a widow, when she came under her tutelage. She had two sons, one at the university of Oxford, another, who had just commenced his studies for the profession of the law, and was a student of Lincoln's Inn.—This youth was the youngest, and resided at the house of his mother. Having hourly opportunities to view the beauties of his cousin, it would be strange indeed, if he had not admired them, and having admired them, it would be still extraordinary if his admiration had not grown into love. He became the confidant of her sorrows, which he daily studied to to palliate, and he at length succeeded in removing the sufferings of her heart, by making it his own. It surrendered involuntary, and he was long in possession of the inestimable jewel before he knew it.

Elizabeth had been above a year in the house of her aunt before Ferdinand her elder cousin paid her a visit. He had made a truant trip to the continent, and returned with a considerable share of self-importance and vanity. Ferdinand was proud of his fortune, of his learning, and personal accomplishments. The success which a command of money gave him among the frail part of the tender sex, had created an opinion, that no virtue could withstand his addresses, and no sooner had the irresistible influence of Elizabeth's beauty caught his attention than the flattering idea of attaching her affections inflated his vanity.

But he soon experienced a mortifying disappointment. The frivolity of his manners contrasted with the cautious respect of his brother Frank produced a comparison strongly disadvantageous—he was a foil to his brother, and he soon discovered innumerable impediments to the conquest he had

believed certain, but jealousy now stimulated him to the pursuit, for he had discovered that his brother was a favored lover.

To ensure to his ungenerous purposes success, Ferdinand became an hypocrite in his conduct to Elizabeth; a traitor to his brother. A total alteration in manners was assumed, virtuous love was the constant topic of his conversation at home, while abroad he did every thing in power to debauch the morals of Frank, by introducing as if accidentally into dissipated company, and procuring friends to rally him on his change of disposition in the presence of his mistress.

Having thus prepared the mind of Elizabeth to receive impressions to the prejudice of her lover, he contrived a scheme for the purpose of totally ruining him in her opinion.

A party was made for the play on a night when it was impossible for Frank to attend, and Ferdinand contrived that two women of the town should be placed behind Elizabeth, where from previous instruction they entered into conversation on the absent youth. Elizabeth was accompanied by two ladies, a frigid old maid and her niece, the latter of whom had a penchant for Ferdinand, the former a hatred to all mankind for the neglect they had shewn to her.

The prostitutes in their conversation described poor Frank as a most profligate character. A hypocritical debauchee, holding private revels at his chambers, while at public he assumed a sanctified appearance, and one of them producing a miniature picture, declared he had given it to her within a few days.

Miss Rancour, the antiquated virgin, attended to this conversation with the utmost satisfaction; every pain that tortured Elizabeth pleased the old lady's malign heart—and with a face at once sweet and sour, she turned to the courtesan, and begged to look at the picture.

This was more than the conspirators against Frank had reason to expect—it was a breach of decorum—but what is it that malignity will not attempt to satisfy its villainous passions?

The picture was handed to Miss Rancour, and she produced it to Elizabeth, who instantly fainted.

Ferdinand, who sat in a back row, watching the progress of his scheme, now flew to the ladies, and conducted them home.

It was impossible for Miss Rancour to conceal this event. It is impossible for Elizabeth to disguise the anguish of her heart, and she resolved immediately on quitting the house, and retiring to a friend's near Bath, entrusting the secret only to a maid servant—who communicated it immediately to Ferdinand.

Elizabeth's aunt had a villa near London, where she had gone the day before the adventure of the play, and here Elizabeth went the day after, under the pretence of seeing her. It was from this place she resolved to take flight, and the waiting maid was intrusted to procure a chaise.

Ferdinand being acquainted with the scheme, resolved upon intercepting the fair fugitive, and to carry her off to France; he waited in a park through which she was to pass, attended by a party who seized her, when at such a distance

from the house that her cries could not be heard.

She was in the arms of the ravishers when a voice desired them to desist, and that instant her lover appeared with a drawn sword—a scuffle ensued—she was rescued—her assailants fled, but her protector was wounded.

With much difficulty they gained the house, the wound which Frank received being in the thigh, and a violent fever was the consequence.

The resentment of Elizabeth fled, the instant she was sensible of her lover's danger. She attended him as often as delicacy would admit, and he soon found means to clear away the calumny of the courtesans. The miniature had been done from a large portrait which Ferdinand had privately shewn to the painter. His coming to the Villa, was owing to Elizabeth's absence from town—he heard there of her illness, and flew on the wings of love to see her.

A marriage with the woman of his heart would have been the consequence of Frank's recovery.—but, alas! it produced a mortification, and in a few weeks his noble spirit ascended into Heaven.—Ferdinand went to France, where he remains a voluntary exile, in continual repentance, and without hope of pardon.—Elizabeth, after suffering a series of illness, soon became lost to the world and to herself, and she is now a melancholy maniac.

## AN ECDOTE

Of the late GENERAL BLIGH.

WHEN Mr. Bligh was a Captain in a marching regiment, as he and his lady were traveling in Yorkshire they put up at an inn where there happened to be only just as much in the larder as would serve them for dinner, which was immediately ordered. In the mean time, some sporting gentlemen of the country coming in, asked who they were? The landlord told them that he did not rightly know: but he believed the gentleman to be an Irish Officer. “Oh, d—n him, if he is Irish, (says one of the company) a potatoe will serve him.” Here, waiter take up this watch (pulling out an elegant gold watch) carry this up stairs, and ask the gentleman what's o'clock. The waiter at first remonstrated, but the company insisting upon his delivering the message, he was obliged to comply. Mr. Bligh as may well be imagined, was surprized at such an impudent message but recollecting himself a moment, took the watch from the waiter, and sent his compliments to the company, he would tell them before he parted. This message however procured his dinner to be sent up in quiet; which after he had eaten, he clapped a couple of large horse-pistols under his arm and going down stairs, introduced himself into the company who had sent up such a message by telling them he was now come to let them know what o'clock it was; Here a dead silence ensued. Mr. Bligh then began on his right hand, by asking them severally the question, each of whom denied knowing any thing of the circumstance. “Oh then, gentlemen says he I find I have mistaken the company: The waiter a while ago brought me an impudent message from some



people in the house, which I came as you see (pointing to his pistols) properly to resent, but I find I have mistaken the room." Saying this he wished them good evening which they as politely returned, paid his bill, stepped into his carriage, and drove off, with the watch in his pocket, which he kept to his death, and left it, by will to his brother, the present Dean of Elphin.

### THE MEDLEY.

#### EXTRACT.

"AS a man thinketh, so he is."—Let him suppose himself to be made up of the *threads* and *clippings* of Nature, and his conduct will soon persuade the world into the same belief. His ambition will forsake him—his exertions will decline—his faculties become torpid—and he will remain, as Nature left him, a blank in society. On the other hand, let him be persuaded that Nature has done her part—let him feel that he is of consequence, and conduct with becoming dignity—let him mount the stage of life with spirit, and make a bustle as he advances, and the world will soon be dazzled with his conduct, and be ambitious to carol his praises. In this way, even *brainless skulls* are sometimes pushed forward into society, and are enabled to command more respect than ever was paid to the *Penants*, or household Gods of the ancients.

### The DRAM DRINKER.

#### A FRAGMENT.

GOOD God! is this my ancient friend I cry'd,  
He hung his head, roll'd up his eyes, and sigh'd!

How altered from the man that once you knew,  
To solid judgment, like the needle, true,  
Pride of the gay, and leader of the *ton*,  
The soul of pleasures' circle long he shone;  
'Till draughts insidious from the sparkling bowl,  
Destroy'd the finer feelings of the soul,  
By slow, but sure degrees the poison sped,  
Cashier'd the MAN and left the BEAST instead.

Ah! had you seen him in his shabby dress,  
You would have felt what language can't express,  
*Slipshod*, in shoes both destitute of soles,  
And coat dust coloured, stockings full of holes;  
A pair of greasy breeches—knees quite bare,  
With scarce a button modestly to spare:

An old, black, rusty waistcoat, and his shirt  
Was, what remain'd, a perfect patch of dirt;  
His coat, which his great grandfire wore when young,

In rags and tatters on his shoulders hung.  
Upon his head a rusty felt he wore,  
Which his short matted locks scarce cover'd o'er.

These form'd the ward robe of our once gay friend,

These are the fruits that love of Grog attend;  
Nay, worse than these, for reason thus dethron'd,  
Such wretches are by all mankind disown'd:  
Disease and infamy their woes increase,  
'Till death in pity gives them a release.

### ORIENTAL MAXIMS.

KNOWLEDGE produceth humility; from  
humility proceedeth worthiness; from worthiness religion, and thence happiness.

The mind is depraved by the society of the low;  
it rises to equality with equals; and to distinction with the distinguished.

These six—the peevish, the niggard, the dissatisfied, the passionate, the suspicious, and those who live upon other men's means—are for ever unhappy.

### For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

#### An ENIGMATICAL LIST of some YOUNG LADIES of N. Y.

Which are among the most beautiful and accomplished.

1. WHAT stands for fifty, and a receptacle for strangers.
  2. The most beautiful and uncommon of all birds.
  3. The loveliest month of the year, omitting the last letter, and a male child.
  4. The most fragrant flower of Spring, changing the last letter to the lastest of the alphabet.
  5. A West-India plant.
  6. The most industrious of insects, a consonant and the lord of the creation.
  7. An abridged name, the reverse of young omitting the last letter, and a male child.
- Dec. 10. JUNIOR.

### For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

#### SOLUTION to the ENIGMA in the Museum of Nov. 30.

RAIN is the thing that promotes vegetation,  
Hail from it congeal'd marts the race of creation;

Octave in music has twelve semitones;  
Dark is the sky when you fall over stones;  
Eleazar is the man who did Aaron succeed;  
Indolence brings beggary on us with speed;  
Slave is the name that's detested by all;  
Autumn—the leaves from the apple-trees fall;  
Nectar the drink of the gods, as poets have told;  
David the pious adulterer who reigned of old;  
The initials of these, with two fifths of slave;  
RHODE-ISLAND the beautiful place that you have.

C. T.

### The KISS ENCOR'D.

WHEN dear Nancy I met I entreated a kiss,  
Her lips they said no, but her eyes they said yes,

A language as plain as looks when expressive,  
With rapture I flew, sure the joy was excessive,  
Her mouth, that sweet hive, such honey distils,  
'Tis the balsam of life, and the cure of all ills.

She frown'd, and exclaim'd, that my conduct was vile,

But the frown was soon hid by an affable smile;  
It encourag'd me so that I begg'd for one more,  
Her answer was no, but the look'd as before,  
So I took it and swore by the sweet-scented smack  
If displeas'd, I'd beg pardon, and give them both back.

She reproach'd me, and said I was rude and uncivil,  
And call'd me a brazen impudent devil;  
I bore it with patience, I love her so well,  
How to get into favour I'm sure I can't tell;  
Her resentment I dread, when she looks with disdain,

Forgiveness I fear I shall never obtain.

But why now despair? 'tis for Nancy I live;  
I'll make a submission, in hopes she'll forgive;  
But if she persists, and still means to resent,  
I'll marry another, and then she'll repent:  
Repentance, they say, sometimes comes too late,  
Take care, my dear Nancy, it won't be your fate,

Poor girl, in a passion she call'd me a fool,  
I begg'd, nay, insisted, she'd keep herself cool,  
She said I was perjur'd, and justice must get;  
I soon took the hint, and bid her not fret,  
In an instant two kisses I had to restore.

At each smack she look'd coy, tho' she whisper'd  
encore.

F.

THERE is not in life a man more happy  
than he who hath a friend to converse with, a friend  
to live with, and a friend to embrace.

### NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 14.

The size of the Museum prevents the Editor from publishing at large the Proceedings of Congress; but he will endeavour so far to epitomise them, as to be able to give his readers the most interesting Proceedings of that August Body.

### PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DEC. 9, 1793.

The clerk proceeded to read the remainder of the correspondence between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Genet.

In one of the letters of this last gentleman, he occasionally observes, that the French privateers on the coast of America, had captured fifty English vessels. He complains bitterly of the "emigrant aristocrats from Europe," whose influence, he seems to think, preponderant in the councils of America. He ventures to affirm, from his personal knowledge acquired by a long residence in different capitals of Europe, that wherever there is a throne, the United States have an enemy; that they are secretly regarded as rebels, and that the European sovereigns would rejoice in their destruction. He adds, that the Americans are considered as the preceptors of the French in the doctrines of freedom, and mentions the King of England, as "your ancient tyrant."

The clerk then began the correspondence between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Hammond, since the arrival of that gentleman in America, in the latter part of the year 1791. It consisted chiefly of heavy complaints on the part of the American Secretary, that the British government had not fulfilled the articles of the treaty of peace. Mr. Hammond replies, at very great length. He complains of the Congress of 1784, as not having enforced the execution of the articles of peace, in favor of the loyalists; and of the British creditors. Upon these heads he enters into a very prolix detail, of which it is incompatible with our limits to give an analysis. To expatiate on this subject, would serve only to revive the memory of mutual injuries that are irreparable, and of mutual animosities, which had much better be forgotten.

Dec. 10. The House resumed the reading of the correspondence between the government and the Minister from the court of Great Britain.

In 1791 the attention of the British Minister was called to the execution of the treaty of peace by the detention of our posts.

The British Minister here, in answer stated sundry acts of the Legislatures and judiciary of several states which he conceived were also infractions of the same instrument and which had provoked the detention of the Northern posts.

Mr. Jefferson in answer, refutes in a masterly and satisfactory manner, the observations of Mr. Hammond in a letter of very great length, dated May 1792.

To this Mr. Hammond is yet unable to make a reply, as he waits the instructions of his court, tho' upwards of a year has elapsed since they must have received the Secretary of State's letter.

A letter from the Secretary of State to Mr. Pinkney, dated in September last, was read, complaining of certain instructions of the British court to their armed vessels, tending to interrupt the intercourse of this country with France, contrary to the law of Nations, and instructing Mr. Pinkney to complain of those measures.



WE are happy to inform our readers, that the President's Proclamation, and other Proceedings, respecting our Neutrality, as far as have come before Congress have met the unanimous approbation of both Houses.—The Senate in answer to his Speech say, with regard to the Proclamation:

"As the European powers with whom the United States have the most extensive relations, were involved in war, in which we had taken no part—it seemed necessary that the disposition of the nation for peace should be promulgated to the world, as well for the purpose of admonishing our citizens of the consequences of a contraband trade & of acts hostile to any of the belligerent parties, as to obtain, by a declaration of the existing legal state of things, an easier admission of our rights to the immunities of our situation, we, therefore, contemplate with pleasure, the Proclamation by you issued, and give it our hearty approbation.

"We deem it a measure well-timed, and wise; manifesting a watchful solicitude for the welfare of the nation, and calculated to promote it."

And the House of Representatives, in their answer on the same subject, say:

"The United States having taken no part in the war which had embraced in Europe the powers with whom they have the most extensive relations, the maintenance of peace was justly to be regarded as one of the most important duties of the Magistrate charged with the faithful execution of the laws.—We accordingly witness with approbation and pleasure the vigilance with which you have guarded against an interruption of that blessing, by your Proclamation, admonishing our citizens of the consequences of illicit or hostile acts towards the belligerent parties; and promoting, by a declaration of the existing legal state of things, an easier admission of our right to the immunities belonging to our situation."

With justification merit the approbation, as above expressed, of the Conduct of WASH-INGTON, be to every true American and friend to his Country.

The following authentic papers were handed on Sunday last by Schuyler Livingston, Esq. arrived in the Snow Mary, express from Lisbon:—

Citizens of the United States of America,

Nine Algerine Corsairs are now cruising in the Atlantic; they carry from 22 to 44 guns; they sailed out of the Mediterranean on the 6th instant, and were seen on the 9th to capture 3 American vessels, two Hamburgers and one Genoese.—A truce for 12 months between Portugal and Algiers, was signed the 12th Sept. last, by the British agent at Algiers, in behalf of her Majesty the Queen of Portugal—another truce by the same agent about the same time in behalf of the United Netherlands.

The foregoing authentic intelligence, goes by express from your truly distressed and faithful fellow citizen

EDWARD CHURCH,  
Consul of the United States.

Lisbon, 14th Oct. 1793.

N. B. A Swedish ship saw the Algerines, after taking an American, discharge part of the cargo of grain into the sea; this was probably that the vessel might sail better, meaning to arm her on the spot with a few guns in order to increase their number of cruisers. We are informed that ten of the Dutch Captains taken by the Algerines since their war with Holland, have died of the plague in Algiers; how many of other descriptions or nations I have not heard. By an American fortunately arrived this day from Falmouth, we are informed that the American vessels now in England are returning in ballast, the English not choosing to risk their property in American bottoms; but

no reason has been assigned for this mysterious conduct; mysterious in England but evident enough here.

E. C.

Lisbon, 15th Oct. 1793.

There is a report in town, that Mr. Morris, the American Minister to the Republic of France, has arrived at Boston in an English frigate. Whether this be true or false, will be soon known. If true, there must be some serious reasons for his thus precipitately withdrawing.

Pat. Reg. Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Knoxville, to his friend in Winchester, dated Nov. 3.

"You no doubt have heard that Gen. Sevier, by order of Secretary Smith, in the absence of Governor Blount, gave immediate pursuit to the large body of Indians, who invaded Knox County on the 25th September, and killed Alexander Cavil and family, and burnt and destroyed sundry plantations, large quantities of grain in stacks, and killed all the stock of cattle and hogs that came in their way.

"I have now to inform you that the General after having been 17 days in the Cherokee country, and having passed quite through it to the Creek villages (the whole distance at least 150 miles south of the Tennessee) has returned to the frontiers with the loss of three men killed, and three wounded.

"He was not able to bring the whole party to action, but a part of it, consisting of from 200 to 300 Indians, ambuscaded the south bank of the Hightower river, and gave him advance, led by Capt. Evans, a very warm reception, killing, at the first fire, as he ascended the bank, the three men above mentioned; Capt. Evans instantly returned the fire, and in a few minutes the Indians gave way, leaving several dead on the ground, and fifteen bloody trails were discovered where they had dragged off the wounded.

"Not more than thirty men had ascended the bank with Evans, and more bravery and dexterity in Indian fighting never was displayed than on this occasion; the word of command on the Indian side was given in Creek, and one of the leaders was shot down three times with three several balls, advancing the moment he rose, the fourth put an end to his existence.

"On the 13th of October, a party of about 30 Indians killed Mrs. Lewis & five children, in the Greasy Cove, and destroyed their houses and grain, killed their cattle and carried off their horses. Small parties are daily harrying our frontiers.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16. By communications read in the House of Representatives of the United States it appears, that the Executive, as early as the 16th of August, wrote to our Minister in France, to demand the recall of Citizen Genet. Giving those instructions two months to reach France we may now every day expect to hear the result. The letter of complaint accompanied with unbounded assurances of friendship for the republic.

The departure of Secretary Lear for the continent of Europe has probably some reference to those instructions. He is likewise no doubt charged with dispatches for M. Pinkney at the court of London. One of Citizen Genet's secretaries also took his passage for France sometime in the beginning of October, and about the same time the Secretary of M. Pinkney arrived here.

This period is no doubt big with important concerns; our connections with Europe is so close, notwithstanding our distance from it by means of commercial ties, that the recommendation of the President to put the country in a respectable state of defence, considering the situation of European affairs, is certainly very seasonable.

We hear from Baltimore that a British Frigate has arrived at Norfolk, and six other frigates and a fifty gun ship, all British are on that coast.

## COURT OF HYMEN.

### MARRIED

On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Bache, Mr. WILLET COLES, to Miss ELIZABETH ELLIOT, both of this city.

Same evening, Mr. MITCHELL, of Ireland, to Miss CORNELIA ANDERSON, of this city.

Same evening, Mr. JOHN TIEBOUT, Printer, to Miss TODD, both of this city.

Same Evening, by the Rev. Mr. Wall, Mr. JOHN EWING, to Miss SALLY TUTTLE, daughter of Mr. Daniel Tuttle—both of this city.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Sands, Mr. SAMUEL UNDERHILL, of Oyster-bay Long Island to the amiable Miss ANIGAIL KEEN, of Huntington.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. M. Knight, Mr. NEWALL NARINE, to Miss ELIZABETH PETERS, both of this city.

On Wednesday last at the Friends Meeting-House, Mr. HAYDOCK, to Miss PEGGY PRANSALL, both of this city.

## THEATRE.

On MONDAY EVENING, December the 16th, Will be presented, a COMEDY, called, the CHILD of NATURE.

To which will be added,

A Grand Pantomimical BALLET called, DON JUAN;

Or, the Libertine Destroyed.

The doors will be opened at 1-4 past five o'clock, and Curtain drawn up at 1-4 past six o'clock.

### DOCTOR PRICE.

TALBOT, ALLUM and LEE, No. 202, Queen-street, opposite Burling-slip, respectfully inform their subscribers and the public, they have just received a few elegant engravings of that tried friend to the AMERICAN and FRENCH REVOLUTIONS, the late Dr. RICHARD PRICE of London, which are ready for delivery at 3 dollars each—N. B. The engravings are from a painting by Benjamin West, Esq. and the size of the print 12 1-4 inch. by 9 1-2 inches.

### WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

For the New-York Cotton and Linen Manufactory Number of Apprentices, either Girls, or Boys, twelve years old or upwards; they will be found every thing during their Apprenticeship, and taught the different branches belonging to the Cotton Business.—Enquire at the Factory, about six miles from Town, on York Island, or of ANDREW STOCKHOLM, No. 171. Queen-street.

### Books and Stationary,

For Sale at the PRINTING-OFFICE of JOHN HARRISSON, YORICK'S HEAD, No. 3.

And a



## Court of Apollo.

### The HAPPY FIRE-SIDE.

THE hearth was clean, the fire clear,  
The kettle on for tea;  
PALEMON, in the elbow chair,  
As blest as man could be.  
Clarinda, who his heart possess'd,  
And was his new-made bride:  
With head reclin'd upon his breast,  
Sat toying by his side.  
Stretch'd at his feet, in happy state,  
A fav'rite dog was laid;  
By whom a little sportive cat  
In wanton humor play'd.  
Claiinda's hand he gently press'd;  
She stole an am'rous kiss,  
And blushing, modestly confess'd  
The fulness of her bliss.  
PALEMON, with a heart elate,  
Pray'd to Almighty Jove,  
That it might ever be his fate,  
Just so to live and love.  
Be this eternity, he cried,  
And let no more be given;  
Continue thus my lov'd fire-side;  
I ask no other heaven.

## SUPERFINE CLOTHS.

Imported in the Ship Belvidere from London.  
Best London Superfine Broad Cloths,

Viz.

NAVY BLUE, do. different shades Bottle and grass green, Pearl, Lead, Slate, Black,	Drabs, Snuff, Claret, Cinnamon, London-Brown,
--	---

And a variety of very handsome Mixtures.

TRIMMINGS suitable for the above.

Cassimeres of different colours twilled and plain  
Do. ribbed, Vest patterns of different kinds,  
Silk Florentine of a superior quality,

for sale by

CALEB HAVILAND, TAYLOR.

No 13, Goldenhill-street.

Who returns his sincere thanks to those who  
have favoured him with their custom; and now  
offers them and the public in general, that he is  
furnished with cloths and trimmings of a superior  
quality, and is determined to sell them at as reason-  
able a rate as any person can afford in this city.

JOURNEYMEN TAYLORS, who are  
masters of the business, will meet with encourage-  
ment, apply as above. September 19.

THE proprietors of the DILIGENCE  
beg leave to inform their friends and the  
public in general, that they have altered their  
hours of starting from sun-rise in the morning from  
Powell's Hook, to that of 9 o'clock every day in  
the week, except Sunday, and start every Satur-  
day morning at 7 o'clock, and on Friday at 3  
o'clock. Seats for this Stage must be engaged of  
JAMES C. at the Mail Stage Office, City  
each passenger, one mile.

## THE MORALIST.

AMONG the many admonitions which the  
Moralist has given to the world, I do not  
remember any on the destructive effects of Gam-  
bling. That social happiness may, in no wise, be  
diminished by innocent diversion, even of the in-  
struments are cards, or ball, I am not so much of  
a cynic as to deny: but when we so far forget our  
happiness, as to dive into the vortex of chance,  
and risk our fortunes and peace of mind to the turn-  
ing of a card, or a lucky throw of a dice, or hit  
the ball, (as a late writer observes) no language  
is adequate to convey a just idea to the destruc-  
tive practice. As the most destructive passion of the  
soul, and from which the greatest train of evil con-  
sequences flow, it stands unrivalled—its votaries,  
in general, are either poor or extravagant; the  
intellectual faculties either elated by success or  
depressed by loss, make the being not only a pest,  
but a gloomy blank in society. It always debases  
and frequently eradicates original virtue. Is there  
a more melancholy sight than to see a youth, ris-  
ing to manhood, surrounded by his friends display-  
ing a genius which excites the warmest hopes in  
every breast, devoting his time and attention to  
gambling? That this is a fatal truth, we need only  
turn our views to the assemblies and taverns—  
we there behold many who have no other depend-  
ance to carry them through life, than an unsullied  
purity of character, hovering round the gambling  
table, losing all they possess, involved in debt,  
and rising with dejected features, to behold the  
rising of the sun. Ye votaries of Gambling, these  
are but consequences which naturally flow; they but  
pave the way to scenes of excess and debauchery,  
over which let fancy in silence brood.

## MILLINERY.

MARY PRINCE,

No. 13 1-2, William-street, New-York.

HAVING procured the greatest variety of  
bonnets, silks, vellum and other fashiona-  
ble ribbons, flatters herself she has it now in her  
power of serving her customers with as elegant  
new-fashioned bonnets as any person of her line  
in this city. She has now on hand the following  
variety.

The Union, Belvidier, Imperial Cottage,  
Queens Basket, Queens Village, English, Scotch,  
Slouch, Old Ladies, Patterson, Village, Cot-  
tage, and York Bonnets of the greatest variety of  
colours and prices, Calashes, Cloaks, and Shades,  
covered Chip Hats, and Scotch Nett Caps, with  
a great variety of other articles in the above line  
too tedious to mention.

N. B. Being determined to decline the dry  
good business, a small quantity remaining on  
hand will be disposed of at prime cost, or under.

## ANDREW S. NORWOOD, UPHOLSTERER,

No. 31, Beekman-street, New-York,

HAVING commenced business in the above line  
solicits the patronage of his Friends and the  
Public. He is determined that his assiduity and ex-  
ertions to give satisfaction to his employers, will  
merit a continuance of their favours.

He makes Sofas, Settees, Easy and other Chairs,  
Feather Beds, Hair Mattresses, Flock do, Ven-  
etian Blinds, Bed and Window Curtains, &c.  
Ships Cabins furnished with Curtains and Mat-  
tresses, &c. &c. &c.—PAPER HANGINGS  
put up with Neatness and Dispatch.

An APPRENTICE wanted to the above bu-  
siness that can be well recommended.

## MR. MACK, Miniature Painter;

WHOSE performances have been so much  
admired, by the lovers and promoters of  
the Fine Arts, returns his grateful thanks, for  
the very liberal encouragement he has received  
since in this city, and begs a continuance of fa-  
vors, which he hopes to merit, being so fortunate  
as never to fail taking the most striking likeness  
of every subject he attempts.

New-York, Maiden Lane, No. 43.

SHORT-HAND Taught, on a new plan, in  
which only SIX characters are used. This  
method of Short-Hand writing excels all others  
that have ever appeared:

First, In its perspicuity of expression; giving  
every part of the sound of what is attempted to be  
written, leaving nothing ambiguous to burthen the  
memory, or perplex the judgment in reading:

Secondly, Its conciseness; taking up less time and  
space by just one third of any other: For instance,  
Gurney's system, which is the briefest of any yet  
published, requires one hundred and fifty-two strokes,  
and this one hundred and one, to write the Lord's  
Prayer:

Thirdly, The ease of teaching and attaining it;  
three lessons of half an hour each having, in most  
cases, been found sufficient to acquire the theory com-  
pletely.

To be able to commit to writing, verbatim,  
speeches as they fall from the lips of the orator,  
whether from the pulpit, the senate or the bar, are  
some of the most obvious but by no means the most  
general use of Short-hand; its secrecy as well as  
dispatch, makes it very adaptable for the memoran-  
dum-book, and retaining copies of letters; but a-  
bove all, in composition: to the composer it is ines-  
timable; by this the first flights of fancy are se-  
cured, before a feather of their mental beauty is  
ruined—while the rough and unfinished thoughts lie  
hid from every unforgiving eye. For further par-  
ticulars enquire at No. 43, Maiden-Lane.  
New-York, Dec. 14. 92. 15.

By Order of Richard Varick, Mayor of the city  
of New-York.

NOTICE is hereby given to Theodorus  
Brower, an absent debtor, and to all others  
whom it may concern, that upon application made  
to the said Mayor by a creditor of the said Theo-  
dorus Brower, pursuant to an act, entitled "An  
act for relief against absconding and absent deb-  
tors;" passed the 4th day of April, 1786. He  
hath directed all the estate both real and personal  
of the said Theodorus Brower, within the city and  
county of New-York, to be seized; and that un-  
less he the said Theodorus Brower, shall return  
and discharge his debts within a year after the  
publication of this article, all his estates real and  
personal will be sold for the payment and satisfac-  
tion of his creditors. Dated at the city of New-  
York, this 14th day of November, 1793. 89 17.  
GEORGE WARREN CHAPMAN.

## DODDS and THOMPSON, BISCUIT-BAKERS,

No. 51, Cherry-street,

HUMBLEY present themselves as candidates  
for public patronage, assuring merchants,  
Captains, and their employers in general, that it  
will be their heighest ambition to merit their ap-  
probation; and as their practice in the branch of  
their business has been very extensive, and by  
assiduously uniting their joint endeavors, they flatter  
themselves that they will be able to give ample  
satisfaction to all those who shall be pleased to ho-  
nor them with their commands.

November 9.

15.